

crops well and is one of the best in flavor. Blackberry plants must be purchased with care, as a sterile clone has been widely distributed for many years.

Minn. 71, is perhaps the best red current variety; but Red Lake and Stephens No. 9 are satisfactory. Currant jelly is a rare delicacy. Poorman is the best flavored gooseberry.

An excellent method of growing strawberries in the garden is in beds of four rows, a foot apart, with a foot between plants in the row. All runners should be removed as they appear. An inch a week of rain, or irrigation, the year of planting as well as the fruiting year, is essential. Weed control with herbicides, nitrogen in August, and a winter mulch applied before temperatures drop below 20°F are other requirements. The tarnished plant bug, which causes "nubbins" or

berries with seedy ends, should be controlled with a pre-bloom spray of DDT.

Raspberries have been in trouble for a long time because only virus-infected poor performing plants were available. Now that virus-free plants are available, raspberries will grow well and produce heavy crops. Red raspberry rows should be limited to a foot in width by sucker removal. Simazine controls weeds, including quack grass, very well in raspberries and blackberries. In dry years a mulch is worthwhile.

Blackberry fruits are often spoiled by the tarnished plant bug which feeds on the flowers. A pre-bloom DDT spray will prevent this. DDT is also worthwhile on raspberries before bloom, and again just before the flowers begin opening for the fall crop of the autumn-fruiting varieties.

The Kaller Atemoya

Two years ago Fruit Varieties and Horticultural Digest carried my article about the "African Pride" atemoya in Florida. In that article, it was described as having originated in South Africa, and then being introduced into Australia by Langbecker's Nurseries. Langbecker's has since gone out of business.

Correspondence with Mr. Gordon McNeil of Northern Transvaal has turned up additional information about this variety. Mr. McNeil has contacted Mr. Harrington of Deepdale, Natal, who sent the budwood to Australia. Mr. Harrington wrote him that Langbecker's apparently got names confused and renamed all of the material which was sent them. He further stated that he was not sure which names had been put on which varieties, but that if the African Pride was an atemoya, it must be the "Kaller," which originated in Israel, since this is what he sent. He also said that

the "Kaller" has been a heavy bearing variety for him.

I have also written to Professor Oppenheimer at the Volcani Institute in Rehovot, Israel. He writes that the "Kaller" atemoya tree exists in a Garden in Rehovot, and that it was first propagated about 15 years ago. He further states that the type exists in the collection at the Volcani Institute but has not been grown commercially because other varieties are at least as good.

It now seems fairly certain that the "African Pride" variety should be called the "Kaller."

The "Kaller" is increasing in popularity in South Florida but does not seem to have the potential of becoming a commercial fruit. However, it can still be highly recommended for the backyard garden.—*John Popenoe, Director, Fairchild Tropical Gardens, Miami, Fla.; Chairman, A.P.S. Committee for Tropical and Subtropical Fruits.*